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Shultz Calls Cuban Releases Propaganda

Secretary Sticks to Tough Line on Castro, Support for Nicaraguan Rebels

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said that President Fidel Castro decided to release 26 Cuban political prisoners freed from Americans to the Rev. Jesse L. Jackson because this first group of rebels sell well as a propaganda victory for Castro.

He also said Tuesday that the Cuban leader had not given any sign he was ready to moderate what he called Castro's "subversive" policies in Latin America.

Mr. Shultz stuck firmly to the administration's tough policy toward the Cubans and the Nicaraguans. He said that despite Congress' refusal to provide more money for the anti-Sandinist re-

bels, or *contras*, in Nicaragua, he believed the insurgents would "continue in one way or another" and that the administration would provide "moral support" for rebel efforts to secure funds elsewhere.

Earlier Thursday, Mr. Shultz conferred with Harry W. Shlauder, the special envoy to Central America, who returned to Washington after meeting in Mexico for two days with Victor Hugo Tinoco, the deputy foreign minister of Nicaragua. This was a continuation of talks that Mr. Shultz started in Nicaragua on June 1.

Mr. Shultz said that the sides had agreed on another round of talks, and he described the discussions so far as "serious."

This seemed, however, to have no effect on Mr. Shultz's evaluation

of the Nicaraguan government. He was critical of the Sandinists for their efforts to "impose a totalitarian regime" in Nicaragua and for continuing to receive what he said were large quantities of Soviet bloc arms via Cuba.

His comments reflected the administration's decision not to soften its policy toward Cuba as a result of Mr. Jackson's success in getting Mr. Castro to free the prisoners.

"The Cubans have been instigating and supporting armed subversion around the hemisphere," he said. "We see no evidence that they intend to stop that."

He said he had no intention of seeking talks with Mr. Castro.

On Wednesday, Mr. Castro agreed to free the 22 Americans

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

British Lords Defeat Tory Bill to Cancel Local Voting

Reuters

LONDON — The House of Lords has delivered Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher one of the severest blows of her second term by defeating her plans to abolish big city councils controlled by the opposition Labor Party.

By 191 votes to 143, the upper house Tuesday night effectively threw out a government bill to cancel next year's scheduled elections to the Greater London Council and six other city authorities.

The bill was to have paved the way for the abolition in 1986 of the seven leftist-dominated councils which the government argues waste public money and are widely unpopular.

The original plan, which may now be revised, was to cancel elections and appoint interim boards, inevitably Conservative-dominated, that would run the cities while a further law was passed abolishing the councils.

A former Conservative cabinet minister, Geoffrey Rippon, told a minister in charge of the legislation, Patrick Jenkin, Friday the idea of replacing elected Labor councils by unelected Conservative interim boards was totally unacceptable to a wide spectrum of political opinion.

The Labor home affairs specialist, Merlyn Rees, said the moves were akin to Poland than to Britain.

The vote of the Lords follows support in the House of Commons

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



60 Troops Killed in El Salvador

A wounded Salvadoran soldier is carried by troops after fighting at the Cerro Grande dam north of San Salvador. About 60 troops were killed and at least 50 wounded. The government said 60 guerrillas also were killed or wounded.

Mr. Shultz provided a photostatic copy to The Associated Press and U.S. intelligence sources identified it as a CIA production.

George Lauder, the agency's spokesman, declined comment.

Bosco Matamoros, a Nicaraguan Democratic Force representative in Washington, called it "a typical manual of resistance," but said he could not confirm who wrote it. A guerrilla official in Honduras who refused to be identified, said the rebel group has no sabotage manual and added:

"That document doesn't exist."

The manual urges Nicaraguans to slough off work, leave lights and water on, damage books and office equipment, smash windows, clog up toilets, cut telephone lines, call in false alarms, slash tires, spread rumors, make false booby traps and plane reservations, short-circuit elec-

Argentina Reaches Accord on Interest Payment

United Press International

BUENOS AIRES — Economy Minister Bernardo Grinspun announced Friday an accord with American banks that will allow Argentina to pay about \$350 million in interest.

The amount due by June 30 was calculated at \$450 million. If Argentina had failed to pay that amount, American banks would have been forced to declare the Argentine loans nonperforming, which would have hurt bank second-quarter earnings and Argentina's financial credibility.

Mr. Grinspun said four Latin American countries, Brazil, Mexico, Colombia and Venezuela, had agreed to extend for the third time

until July 31 a \$300-million bridge loan that was granted in March to pay interest due at the end of that month.

The economy minister said the

\$100-million payment that Argentina made last week toward its interest arrears came from the foundation loan — money that was in excess of the amount due as originally calculated.

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He said at a news conference

that Argentina will make a \$225-million payment by Argentinian

coupled with last week's payment of \$100 million, "a major boost for the credibility of the administration of President Raúl Alfonsín."

He said missing the deadline

would have been a disappointment

to the banking community and

a setback to the restoration of business confidence.

Argentina needs to reimburse

about \$20 billion of its \$43.6 billion

in foreign debt this year with roll-overs and new credits.

Bankers see Argentina's ability

to reach a stabilization agreement with the IMF as the key to obtaining major new credit. The fund has been critical of Mr. Alfonsín's repeatedly announced plans to raise wages by 6 to 8 percent and reactivate the economy. The unofficial toll is much higher.

The IMF is urging tough restraints on salaries and deeper cuts in public spending to reduce the money supply and deficit and bring down Argentina's 568 percent inflation rate.

"Negotiations with the International Monetary Fund are advancing," Mr. Grinspun said. "What we are lacking are some technical details."

In what appeared to be a compromise with the IMF, Mr. Grinspun announced Thursday night that highly paid public employees would not get wage increases this year.

Iran Is Using Anti-Missile Decoys in Gulf

By Fred Hiatt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Iran has

been using a number of small floating decoys designed to show brightly on radar screens and deflect Iraqi Exocet missiles from oil tankers loading in Iran, U.S. officials say.

The structures are built with many corners and angles that they

reflect radar more than the flat hulls of tankers, the officials said.

During a tour of the Golden Temple shortly after the assault, President Zail Singh, who is a Sikh, was heard to criticize Mr. Pande in front of several top-ranking army officers, reportedly asking him,

"To whom did you mortgage your eyes and ears all these days?"

Mr. Pande, 67, had been governor of the Communist-led state of West Bengal in eastern India when Mrs. Gandhi named him Punjab's governor, normally a ceremonial post but one that assumes sweeping powers once "president's rule" or central government control is imposed at times of civil unrest.

Mr. Pande had been known as a tough administrator when he served in Mrs. Gandhi's cabinet during the 1975-77 state of emergency, in which thousands of the prime minister's critics were detained.

Meanwhile, a statewide screening of police officials resulted in the forced retirement of four officers in northern Punjab's Kapurthala district after they were found to be "corrupt and inefficient," according to the district police chief, S.S.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

CIA Produces Guide to Sabotage in Nicaragua

By Robert Barry
The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Central Intelligence Agency has produced a cold-book-style manual that encourages Nicaraguans to report late for work, pour sand into engines, hurl firebombs and engage in other forms of sabotage, intelligence sources say.

The manual describes itself as a "practical guide to liberate Nicaragua from oppression and misery by paralyzing the military-industrial complex of the traitor-Marxist state without having to use special tools and with minimal risk for the combatant."

Although President Ronald Reagan has said the United States is not seeking to overthrow the Sandinists, the booklet on Nicaraguans to report late for work, pour sand into engines, hurl firebombs and engage in other forms of sabotage, intelligence sources say.

The manual describes itself as a "practical guide to liberate Nicaragua from oppression and misery by paralyzing the military-industrial complex of the traitor-Marxist state without having to use special tools and with minimal risk for the combatant."

The booklet, with a title translated as "Freedom Fighter's Manual," was written in Spanish and relies heavily on captioned illustrations to show 38 ways to commit sabotage or otherwise undermine Nicaragua's leftist Sandinist government.

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Gulf Adversaries Share Grief, High Costs and Glory of Sacrifice

In Tehran, Grumblies and Determination

By Trevor Wood

Reuters

TEHRAN — Although the battlefield is far away, life in Tehran is dominated by Iran's war with Iraq.

The conflict has affected everyone, either through the loss of a husband or son at the front or through soaring prices and acute shortages of basic necessities.

But while women line up for hours for a piece of meat or butter, men and boys are still eager to sign up as volunteers to fight the "infidels" across the border.

Grief and hardship has led to grumbling over the time it is taking to end the war, but it has not had any visible effect on Iran's determination to see it through to a finish.

Most of the grumbling focuses on high prices. Gasoline prices have risen threefold since the war began, to 30 rials (26 cents) a liter (\$1.18 a gallon).

Rice is as much as 270 rials a kilogram (51.3¢ a pound) and is rationed to 1.5 kilograms per person a month.

The government aims to provide a minimum of basic necessities at controlled prices, but even so supplies are not always adequate.

Many people suspect priority is given to poorer areas populated by devout Moslems who provide Iran's revolutionary leader,

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, with his strongest support.

In more affluent areas, where there is too much money chasing too few goods, the government allows a "free market" to operate. Rationed meat, for example, costs up to 400 rials a kilogram, with people allowed 50 grams a day.

Much of this can be blamed on the war, which represents a third of government spending and has cut industrial and agricultural output in border provinces.

Money has to be found to cater for the two million Iranians uprooted from border towns and made homeless by Iraqi shelling.

Families of war "martyrs" receive a grant of 2 million rials while the 100,000 or so people crippled for life — "living martyrs" — are given priority in acquiring scarce goods, government jobs and university places.

The authorities take pride in the fact they can mobilize many thousands of volunteers for the front in a matter of days.

For those at home, there is little to leave in a daily diet of war news and Islamic teaching. The rich flock to the few remaining restaurants where the food is palatable. The poor sit in the parks.

Iraq Has Resumed Shelling, Iran Says

Reuters

TEHRAN — Iran said two civilians were killed and three wounded Friday in Iraqi shelling of its southern oil city of Abadan and President Ali Khamenei said Iran might soon retaliate for Iraqi attacks on population centers.

The Iranian news agency said the shelling of Abadan broke a June 12 agreement between Iran and Iraq to halt bombardment of civilian targets and was the second such attack in two days.

Mr. Khamenei was quoted as saying that Iraq had resumed attacks on civilian targets, including the border city of Sardasht. Iran and Iraq agreed two weeks ago to halt attacks on population centers.

Iran said Thursday that it would allow United Nations observers to be stationed in Tehran to monitor the June 12 agreement.

Iraq has agreed to accept a UN team, but Iran initially said they should be stationed in another country within the region.

In Baghdad, Incentive for Faint-Hearted

By Michael Sheridan

Reuters

BAGHDAD — The Martyrs' Monument, a deep blue tulip-shaped monolith, dominates the Baghdad skyline as dramatically as the war dead it hollows cast a shadow over Iraqi life.

It must be one of few such memorials in the world from which the general public is barred by armed guards.

The monument records, in letters of gold beaten from jewelry donated by the bereaved, words of President Saddam Hussein about the glory of sacrifice.

It is a theme that runs through this nation of about 14 million people that has been locked in conflict for 45 months with a nation of about 42 million.

Reminders of the dead are ever present through state legacies to victims' families — cars, land, money and educational privileges.

Iraqi war communiques never mention the casualties, and there are no reliable estimates. But the state-controlled media stress their ultimate sacrifice as an incentive for the faint-hearted and the grumblers away from the front.

The war has brought the man in the street much to complain about, from skyrocketing inflation to draconian travel

curbs, the heavy hand of the security apparatus on every aspect of life and the possibility of being sent to the front.

Such complaints do not surface in the media, which present a picture of contentment and heroism.

Iraq has about 1.65 million men under arms, a big drain on this Arab nation that has brought women out from behind the veil and into offices and factories.

Schoolchildren are told of the honor of dying for the homeland, and as soon as youths turn 18 they have the chance to do so.

The regular army is estimated at about one million men. A paramilitary Popular Army makes up the remaining 650,000, with about 100,000 men believed to be at the front at any one time.

Officially, the Iraqi draftee is worth \$32. On the black market and abroad, however, it is worth \$1.

High-grade rice from abroad costs 250 fils (80 cents) a kilogram (36 cents a pound), while the price of a loaf of bread has remained at 10 fils for several decades. Gasoline is 70 fils a liter (\$1.40 a gallon).

More than the financial cost of the stale-mated war, Iraq is feeling the loss of its youth, martyrs to a conflict in which neither side has advanced more than a few kilometers in nearly four years of fighting.

WORLD BRIEFS

Ustinov, Honecker Discuss Maneuvers

MOSCOW (Combined Dispatches) — Marshal Dmitri F. Ustinov, the Soviet defense minister, met in East Berlin Friday with Erich Honecker, the East German Communist leader, to discuss Soviet military maneuvers in Eastern Europe. Tass reported.

The maneuvers began Thursday and, according to NATO intelligence sources, about 60,000 Soviet soldiers and sailors are being deployed in western Czechoslovakia through Poland and East Germany. NATO sources have said that it is the largest Soviet military operation since World War II.

A NATO official in Brussels, who asked not to be named, said that the Western allies were informed of the exercises before they began, but Western observers were not invited as they had been for previous exercises. The 1975 Helsinki Accord provides for such notification an invitation of observers on a voluntary basis. (UPI, AP)

Russian Chess Team Tops the World

LONDON (AP) — The Soviet Union beat a team representing 10 countries Friday, reasserting its pre-eminence in international chess.

The losing team put up a fight in the last round but failed to撼倒 powerful Russians. With three games still unfinished, the Russians had an unbeatable score of 20½ to 16½ for The Rest of the World.

The Russians won a similar match in Belgrade in 1982. They have dominated world chess for more than 40 years with the exception of 1972 when Bobby Fischer of the United States won the world championship.

High Court Bars Washington Sleep-ins

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Supreme Court ruled yesterday the government may ban the homeless from sleeping in parks near the White House to demonstrate their plight.

The court said such that "sleep-ins" may be a symbolic form of expression protected by the First Amendment to the Constitution. By a 7-2 vote, it said that the government has a legitimate interest in keeping parks in the heart of the nation's capital attractive and orderly. Groups supporting the estimated two million to three million homeless Americans had said that the sleep-ins were a vital form of demonstrating to the nation that many people are homeless.

The ban is in keeping with previous court rulings that the government may place "reasonable time, place and manner restrictions" on various forms of expression, whether oral or written or symbolized by conduct, said Justice Byron R. White, who wrote the opinion for the court. In a separate, concurring opinion, Chief Justice Warren E. Burger said the case "trivializes" First Amendment free speech rights and suggested it was a "trivialous" waste of judges' time.

Police Quell Demonstration in Poland

WARSAW (UPI) — Police used clubs and tear gas to break up a demonstration in the city of Poznan by more than 1,000 supporters of the banned Solidarity trade union, witnesses reported Friday.

The demonstration in the city's western Poland took place Thursday, the anniversary of a 1956 worker revolt in Poznan that was crushed by police and troops. Witnesses said four protesters were taken into custody by police but could give no further details. The protests included a Radio Solidarity message broadcast by a speaker to inmates of a Poznan jail, witnesses said.

A government spokesman in Warsaw confirmed that there had been an attempted demonstration. But he disputed the witnesses' estimate of the size of the crowd and denied satirist clubs had been used. Earlier Thursday, the government held a ceremony marking the 1956 riots, which are now officially considered a just protest "against violations of social justice."

13 Face Trial in Italian Bank Scandal

MILAN (Reuters) — Eight former directors of the failed Banco Ambrosiano and five other Milan financiers were ordered on Friday to stand trial on charges relating to the bank's collapse in 1982, Milan justice officials said.

The eight former directors included Bruno Pescenti, chairman of Italimobili SpA, one of the largest financial holding groups on the Milan stock exchange, and Roberto Rosso, once deputy to Ambrosiano's chairman, Roberto Calvi, whose body was found dead in London in June 1982.

Investigating magistrates ordered that most of the 13 should be tried on charges of complicity in hidden purchases by Banco Ambrosiano of its own shares in the spring of 1982. The purchases were designed to boost the bank's shares at a time Mr. Calvi was trying to cover a billion-dollar loss.

Tunisia and Libya Restore Relations

TUNIS (AP) — Colonel Muammar Qaddafi, the Libyan leader, and Prime Minister Mohammed Mazi of Tunisia agreed Friday by telephone to resume normal relations following their release earlier in the day of frontier guards held on both sides, the official Tunisian news agency announced.

Relations had been frozen since three Tunisian guards who apparently strayed across the unmarked border into Libya were arrested May 8.

Their arrest coincided with an abortive Libyan rebel attack on an army barracks in Tripoli. The two countries withdrew their ambassadors, froze the work of joint commissions and lied border traffic.

For the Record

Liechtenstein's male citizens will go to the polls this weekend to decide whether women should be allowed to vote, will be the third time in 13 years that the 61-square-mile (157-square-kilometer) principality between Austria and Switzerland has voted on women's suffrage. (Reuters)

Archbishop Marcel Lefebvre, 78, again openly defied the Vatican Friday by ordaining 25 new priests at his traditional seminary in the Swiss village of Ezeze. (UPI)

Jung Nae Hink, 58, second only to President Chun Doo Hwan of South Korea in the ruling Democratic Justice Party, left Friday to quit the party and was resigning from the National Assembly as well because of a controversy over major property holdings with a political rival claimed he had amassed illegally. (UPI)

Western economists say the decline in diamond exports is due more to the growth of smuggling than to the depletion of reserves. As much as 75 percent of the country's economic activity now takes place outside legal channels.

Administrators officials said the Jordanian had been identified as a member of a group called 15th of May.

According to the statement by the embassy, the Greek authorities had been watching the suspected terrorist and his accomplice, reported to be an Englishwoman, for some time. One day, according to the statement, Greek agents photographed two men entering the woman's apartment and then emerging with a suitcase.

The Greeks were said to have recognized the men as an American operative of the Central Intelligence Agency and a colleague from British intelligence.

The Greek government, acting through its embassy in Washington, denied Thursday most of the points raised by the U.S. officials.

The embassy statement referred to the Reagan administration's behavior as a cover-up for U.S. activity in Greek territory that, according to the Greeks, "violated international law and Greek sovereignty."

George Papoulias, the Greek ambassador, said that the evidence against the suspected terrorist was "not enough for the case to be brought to the court and therefore the man had to be released."

As told by two administration officials, the events began in November when a Jordanian paid an unsuspicious acquaintance to fly from Tel Aviv, pick up some curios and fly to London to sell them.

In December the friend's baggage was said to have been lined with an "improvised explosive device" set to go off when the airliner reached a particular altitude. More than 200 passengers were aboard the plane.

Many Conservative lords, alarmed by the constitutional issues raised by abolishing elections, apparently stayed away from the hearing.

The options could include the amendment of the constitution to allow councils to remain in office until their councils were abolished. Alternatively it could amend the bill to try to make it more acceptable to the Lords.

The government could decide to allow councils to remain in office until their councils were abolished. Alternatively it could amend the bill to try to make it more acceptable to the Lords.

"It was a minor affair considering conditions here," said a Croydon businessman. "If this were Nigeria, we would have had a revolution long ago. But here we just throw up our hands in despair."



United Press International
Prime Minister Felipe González meeting President François Mitterrand Friday in Madrid.

Mitterrand Assures Spain on EC Membership

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID — President François Mitterrand of France visited Madrid on Friday to assure Prime Minister Felipe González that agreements at the recent European Community summit had cleared the path for Spain and Portugal to become EC members on schedule on Jan. 1, 1986.

After four hours of talks in Madrid, President Mitterrand wished Spain a speedy and successful outcome in its bid to join the EC. His

visit followed a trip to Portugal on Wednesday.

During his stay in Spain, Mr. Mitterrand briefed Mr. González and Foreign Minister Fernando Morán on the summit, held this past week at Fontainebleau, France.

Mr. Mitterrand emphasized the importance of the progress made at the summit, which resolved a budget dispute with Britain. Mr. González said.

(UPI, Reuters)

U.S. Official Says Greece Freed Accused Terrorist

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

South Africa Assailed Over Prison Policy

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — A human rights group says that South African police have installed closed-circuit television cameras in selected jail cells, invading privacy and creating unwarranted psychological pressures on prisoners.

Police say the cameras are designed to prevent suicides. But former detainees who spoke at a news conference said the cameras added significantly to psychological pressures on prisoners being held for questioning without formal charges.

A black student activist, Peter Mokgobu, said the cameras had been installed on the second floor of the John Vorster Square jail in central Johannesburg, where many persons suspected of anti-government activities are held.

The news conference was organized by a group called the Detainees' Parents Support Committee.

Mr. Mokgobu said he was held for 12 days without charge or trial last month.

"When you enter the cell," he said, "you see it [the camera] right in the corner. I was told by the policeman who was watching the people in the cells that they are held to a laxity in dealing with international terrorism."

Richard R. Burt, assistant secretary of state for European affairs, told the House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East this week: "It is often very frustrating to deal with a government, an allied government, that defends the Soviet Union and criticizes the United States."

Mr. Mokgobu said that before he felt "in my cell," he said, "you feel it is a time for relaxation. You want to relax from this tension."

Another former detainee, the Rev. Frank Chikane, said privacy in a cell was important because of the stress created by interrogation.

"By the time you are left to go back to your cell," he said, "you feel it is a time for relaxation, you want to relax from this tension."

The stay in the cell is a struggle for survival," he said. "You do stupid things because you want to survive. You want to run around, talk to yourself, sing. You need to work out what the police are questioning you about and what you know and what you knew before you went into the cells. You can't differentiate between what you knew before you went into interrogation and what the police told you."

David Webster, a spokesman for the committee, said he believed about 50 people were currently being held in South Africa jails without being charged.

also able to reconstruct his activities.

The officials said their evidence was turned over to the Papandreou government and it was sufficient for the Greeks to detain the Jordanian in mid-April.

A month later, without notice to Washington, the Greek government released him to travel to a country that the U.S. officials said was friendly to terrorists. They declined to identify the country.

The Americans described the Greek explanations for the release of the man as totally unsatisfactory



UNDERWATER TRICYCLE RACES — An underwater awareness program of the Science Museum in Palm Beach County, Florida, includes this sport.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Average New House Costs Over \$100,000

The U.S. government reported Friday that for the first time, prices of new single-family homes reached an average of more than \$100,000 in May.

The report from the Commerce Department and the Department of Housing and Urban Development said that the average price of a new U.S. house rose to \$101,000 from April's average of \$95,900. The median price rose to \$80,900, meaning as many houses sold for more than that figure as for less.

The government also reported that sales of new houses declined 4.4 percent in May, marking the fourth decrease in five months.

Accumulated 10 unpaid judgments in the last 18 months.

Anticipating that city motorists may not greet Sidney warmly, the city is telling prospective manufacturers that the device must be "able to withstand severe blows" and must "neither malfunction nor lose its memory during such battering."

Snoopy Transformed Into Fashion Hound

The Fashion Institute of Technology in New York has gone to the dogs. Its new show featured costumes made by some of the world's leading designers for the world's leading beagle.

In "Snoopy: Putting On the Dog," the canine star of Charles M. Schulz's Peanuts comic strip and his sister Belle sport more than 140 outfits.

In a setting of giant doghouses, the stuffed animals model outfits ranging from bikini togs and backpacks made by I.L. Bean to ultra-regal court dress by Balmain — an eminence-garde velvet cloak and ruby-studded crown for Snoopy and a rhinestone-trimmed sash and diamond tiara for Belle.

Betsey Johnson put the pair in punk outfitts and aviator glasses; Fiorucci whipped up an orange and white bikini for Belle, and Givenchy decked Snoopy in a version of his own work jacket, complete with tape measure hanging around the neck. Oscar de la Renta put Snoopy in black velvet with a white Pierrot collar and Belle in black ruffles, while London's Emanuel provided wedding finery and even an organza-clad bridesmaid.

The show will stay in New York until September, when it moves to the Far East. None of the outfitts is for sale.

An October Surprise? Welcome to Grenada

Political Washington is speculating on a possible "October surprise" for President Ronald Reagan's Democratic challenger. It would take the shape of a presidential visit to Grenada on Oct. 25, the first anniversary of the Caribbean island's invasion by U.S. forces and a date close enough to the Nov. 6 election should Mr. Reagan's re-election campaign need a last-minute boost.

Political strategists for Mr. Reagan acknowledge that they've been discussing the idea, but say that no decision has been made.

The Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee has been busy distributing copies of a story in a respected trade journal, Aviation Week and Space Technology. The magazine reported in its June 4 edition that Plessey Airports of Britain had resumed work on the Point Salines Airport in Grenada "as part of an effort to have the airport operational before an anticipated visit by President Reagan in mid-October."

Sidney Will Battle New York Scroffaws

A hand-held computer named Sidney — Summons Issuing Device for New York — is out to get New York City's traffic scofflaws who accumulate numerous unpaid parking tickets with virtual impunity.

The city is planning to spend more than \$22 million to equip its traffic agents with the device that not only prints out legible, smearproof and waterproof citations, but scours its memory to compare the offending car with lists of vehicles known to be stolen or left behind in unpaid tickets.

City officials say that about 30 percent of the 10 million parking tickets issued each year are voided because they are incomplete or unreadable. And it takes several days for the city to match freshly ticketed vehicles with its list of those that have

Jackson Returns to U.S., Bringing 48 Prisoners Released to Him in Cuba

By Juan Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Rev. Jesse L. Jackson has ended a Central American tour by bringing to the United States 22 Americans and 26 political prisoners released by President Fidel Castro of Cuba.

Two planes, one American and one Cuban, landed late Thursday in Washington, where hundreds awaited the arrival of the prisoners.

At a press conference early Friday at the airport, Mr. Jackson said his mission had succeeded where others have failed "because I tried." He criticized U.S. policies on Cuba and said, "A no-talk policy does not work. We must talk to the Cubans."

He said the main purpose of his mission to Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Cuba was peace.

"The signs of war are growing" in the region, Mr. Jackson said. "The military budget is on the rise. Danger signs are on the rise. Dialogue and understanding are on the rise."

"It's time to stop the killing," he said. "There comes a time when we must learn to forgive each other, to redeem each other and to move on."

The U.S. government has not allowed the so-called "excludables," who include former prison inmates and mental patients, to take up residence in the United States and has kept them in detention.

John Hughes, the State Department spokesman, confirmed later that the administration "would like to start the talks" and that officials had contacted the Cuban government about setting a date.

Mr. Jackson also briefed the Congressional Black Caucus on Friday.

He said afterwards that he was disappointed not to be able to talk directly to President Ronald Reagan or Secretary of State George P. Shultz about his trip.

"I think it would be important for the president to hear and to seize this initiative," Mr. Jackson said. "It would be well for the secretary of state to do so. Neither of them has ever met Castro."

"They only talk at him and talk about him. Leaders have a moral obligation to face each other face-to-face," he said.

As a farewell gesture, Mr. Castro offered Mr. Jackson a Cuban cigar. Mr. Jackson put the wrong end of the cigar in his mouth as Mr. Castro struggled to light it. Mr. Jackson, who does not smoke, said he accepted the cigar because in that special situation it was a "peace pipe."

Besides the 48 released prisoners, Mr. Jackson also brought Andres Vargas Gomez, 69, and his sister from Cuba. Mr. Vargas spent 22 years in prison in Cuba on charges of spying for the CIA. He was released in December 1982 but was not allowed to leave the country.

Mr. Vargas spoke at Mr. Jackson's press conference in Washington and made clear that he does not share Mr. Jackson's view of Cuba or Mr. Castro.

"To go to Cuba to join in a moral offensive with Fidel Castro, 'he is a moral offense.'

"We're certainly happy to be here in a free country and a civilized country, but we cannot forget we were political prisoners," he said. "I cannot be here and allow the idea that Fidel Castro is human."

Mr. Jackson said later, "I have a different point of view. But that's what makes America."

Most of the Americans released had been in jail on drug-trafficking charges. For six of them, freedom was brief. They were taken into custody to face charges of violating U.S. laws.

The Cubans were issued visas by the U.S. Interest Section before they left. They will be able to apply for asylum.

Many of 26 Cubans who were released had been political prisoners for more than 20 years. The human rights organization Amnesty International confirmed Thursday that the Cubans were among the hundreds of uncooperative prisoners known as "plantados" — "those who take a fixed position."

In Nicaragua on Thursday before his return to Cuba, Mr. Jackson criticized the Reagan administration's policy in Central America and said anti-Sandinist rebels supported by the United States should stop fighting.

In El Salvador, Mr. Jackson had said the leftist forces fighting the Salvadoran government were legitimate political forces.

Mr. Jackson met for two and a half hours with Sergio Ramirez,

pursuing its revolutionary ambitions, the unrelaxed study said.

Titled "Nicaragua's Military Buildup and Support for Central American Subversion," the study traces how the Sandinists, "step by step, have become a menace to their neighbors and to the Nicaraguan people."

In addition to the estimated 9,000 Cubans in Nicaragua, the report said the Soviet Union, East Germany, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary and Libya have military or civilian advisers or both based in that country.

Further, it said, envoys represent

Nicaragua into a far more formidable threat to the region than it would be if it were acting alone in

study Finds Recessions Increase Mortality

By Harry Nelson
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — A new study on the 1981-82 recession predicts that the United States is entering an extended period of increased illness, mortality and social problems among certain elements of the population as a result of that economic downturn.

Prepared by Professor M. Harvey Brenner of the Johns Hopkins School of Public Health for the Joint Economic Committee of Congress, the study asserts that the recession of 1973-74 contributed to about 165,000 additional deaths from heart disease and stroke, with the effects still continuing.

"These are deaths that occur earlier than they otherwise would have, deaths whose timing is related to economic disturbances," he said.

In addition, Mr. Brenner linked the 1970s recession with both short-term and long-term increases in the incidence of suicide, homicide, deaths from cirrhosis of the liver, infant and maternal mortality, mental illness and crime.

"The study is intended to be used as a basis for developing a system Congress may use to allow it to take into account the health and social implications of its economic policy-making decisions," Mr. Brenner said Wednesday.

"Any change affects the health of the population, and since this is true, different levels of government, industry and unions have the responsibility to take into account what happens as a result of economic decision-making," he added. "Put in another way, health ought to have a seat at the table."

A White House spokesman said there would be no comment on the study until the report had been examined.

Mr. Brenner, a professor of health policy and management, has pioneered research linking unemployment and declines in per capita income with various rates of mortality and illness, including mental illness.

In the 1970s, he analyzed the health effects of a 14.3-percent increase in unemployment that occurred during the recession of 1973-74 and found a strong correlation between the higher unemployment rate and increases in mortality from a variety of chronic diseases.

He also found that the rate of business failures during that recession had a negative impact on mortality and illness rates.

A key finding in Mr. Brenner's research has been that adverse events usually do not occur until three to five years following the peak of the recession and that it takes 10 years or more for the full impacts to be felt.

His new study examines the statistical relationship between health and various economic indicators from 1950 through 1980. Besides unemployment and business failure rates, other factors that are pertinent to health were

analyzed. For example, in the case of cardiovascular disease, those factors included alcohol, cigarette and fat consumption.

The researcher said that techniques are available to isolate the contribution made by any one factor, though all the other factors have an effect at the same time.

If, for example, there is a 10-percent increase in unemployment, the result would be a 1.7-percent increase in deaths from cardiovascular disease over a 16-year period. A 1.7-percent increase would result in 17,392 deaths from heart disease between the peak of the 1981-82 recession and 1997, Mr. Brenner predicted.

Another effect of the recession, the report said, would be an additional 5,793 deaths from heart disease.

But because the change in unemployment between July 1981 and November 1982 was 48.6 percent, according to Mr. Brenner, the adverse health effects may be far more damaging than the 10-percent estimates, assuming that the population characteristics have not changed greatly since the earlier period.

Among those Mr. Brenner listed as being at high risk following a recession are 16-year-old and 17-year-old males, especially of minorities; senior citizens who are chronically impoverished; female heads of households; and infants whose parents were affected by economic conditions.

Pastora Seeking a Political Role in Nicaragua

By Joanne Ormang
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Edén Pastora, the Nicaraguan rebel leader who is beginning a visit to the United States, has asked members of Congress to help him enter the Nicaraguan election process.

Mr. Pastora hinted through aides that he was considering abandoning his military effort to overthrow the leftist government of Nicaragua, which he had served for two years as deputy defense minister.

The legendary Commander Zero of the Sandinist revolution that overthrew the dictator Anastasio Somoza in 1979, Mr. Pastora has been under pressure from Latin American and European social democrats to leave the Costa Rican-based Democratic Revolutionary Alliance and join political resistance to the government.

Such a decision would deprive the rebels of their most widely known and charismatic leader and could provide a focus for the cut-

rely disorganized and fragmented democratic opposition parties in Nicaragua.

Mr. Pastora was seriously injured in a bomb explosion May 26 at his headquarters in La Pinta, Nicaragua, and his Revolutionary Sandinist Front was expelled Monday from the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance based in Costa Rica.

"It is my intention during this trip," he added, "to persuade Sandinist supporters to stop giving a blank check to Managua, much less take part in the Nov. 4 elections. His backing from opposition parties is also questionable."

However, Mr. Pastora was accompanied on his visit Thursday by Alfredo César, a prominent and disillusioned former member of the Sandinist government who has established a "civic movement" of democratic resistance. He said Mr. Pastora "has decided to take this path" and would make an announcement Monday.

Mr. Pastora distributed a statement saying:

"I have sought the company of several fellow Nicaraguans in order to form a group dedicated to search for a political solution. This does not mean that I am abandoning my comrades in the armed struggle. On the contrary, [they] have given me their express approval for this peaceful endeavor."

"It is my intention during this trip," he added, "to persuade a Sandinist supporter to stop giving a blank check to Managua, much less take part in the Nov. 4 elections. His backing from opposition parties is also questionable."

Others described Mr. Pastora as encouraging both Republicans and Democrats to join with politicians in Latin America and in Western Europe to press Nicaragua to liberalize election rules and to allow former insurgents to take part.

Some Latin American specialists said they considered it potentially significant that Mr. Pastora had apparently joined forces with Arthur José Cruz, a former Sandinist leader who is now an economist with the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington.

Mr. Cruz also accompanied Mr. Pastora in his meetings on Capitol Hill.

U.S. Raises Debt Limit by \$53 Billion

House-Senate Impasse Continues on the Military Budget

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. Senate gave final congressional approval on Friday to legislation raising the government's line of credit by \$33 billion, a move that will push national debt to \$1.573 trillion by the end of August.

The Senate passed the measure in a matter of moments by voice vote and sent it to President Ronald Reagan for his signature.

About an hour earlier, the House of Representatives, on a 208-202 vote, had approved the measure.

In a preliminary vote Friday, the House voted 300-109 to reject a move to increase the debt limit by \$180 billion. This gave some legislators the opportunity to indicate that they opposed raising the national debt.

Then the House voted to raise the limit by the smaller amount, which is enough for the government to cover its bills through August and clears the way for Congress to begin a summer vacation.

Raising the debt limit does not mean spending more money, but simply gives the Treasury Department the power to borrow money to pay bills already incurred.

If Congress had not acted before it recessed Friday, sales of government securities could have been disrupted and some government obligations, such as payment of Social Security benefits, might not have been met.

Some Democrats in the House, led by Representative James R. Jones, Democrat of Oklahoma, chairman of the House Budget Committee, had been urging rejection of the debt limit to force the Congress to postpone its plans to adjourn Friday on a three-week recess for the July 4 holiday and the Democratic National Convention.

"I urge you to defeat it as a means of forcing action in the House-Senate budget conference," Mr. Jones said on the House floor.

His stand was strengthened by the support of other leading members of the Budget Committee.

"Here we are again," said Representative Barber B. Conable Jr., Republican of New York, one of those trying to shepherd the debt-limit increase through the House.

"As a fiscal tool, the debt-ceiling increase is much overrated, and we all know it," Mr. Conable said. "It has significance only as it offers us an opportunity to hold the government hostage to some extraneous issue."

A decision on the military spending level is the last one needed on this year's deficit-reduction package, now that the \$50 billion in tax increases and \$13 billion in program cuts have been approved and sent to President Reagan.

While the House budget conferees have indicated a willingness to compromise on military spending, the Republican-controlled Senate is fighting for the president's request as long as it can before budgeting.

Representative Jones and his budget conferees have been deadlocked all week with the Senate

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The Pragmatic Reagan

The pragmatic side of Ronald Reagan was in welcome evidence in his remarks on Wednesday to a carefully chosen audience, a conference on U.S.-Soviet exchanges. He did not alter his unproductive course on the big political arms-control issues, on which negotiations with Moscow are dead in the water. But, following up his pledge in January to explore "small ways" to improve Washington's working relationship with Moscow, he catalogued his efforts to reopen and expand the network of detente-era contacts and exchanges put on hold by the collapse of detente, mostly in President Jimmy Carter's time.

These connections — in culture, health, environmental protection, space race and the like — were conceived first as contributions to good will and then, under President Richard Nixon, as ties of mutual self-interest meant eventually to bind the superpowers even in periods of great stress. Events in Afghanistan and Poland, along with the breakdown of arms control and the dispute over the Sakharovs have frustrated that hope. The theory behind it came under heavy attack from conservatives such as Ronald Reagan. Nonetheless, the president, under election-year pressure to soften the face of his Soviet policy, now says he is eager to resume the old contacts.

There was sense and modesty to his portrayal of what he described as an unresolved policy

dilemma. It is essential to object to objectionable Soviet actions, he said — objecting again to Afghanistan to make his point — and to be able to do so by "ways short of military threats," such as cutting off exchanges. Still, he added, "we must be careful in reacting to actions by the Soviet government not to take our indignation on those not responsible. And that's why I feel that we should broaden opportunities for Americans and Soviet citizens to get to know each other better."

In the immediate aftermath of the invasion of Afghanistan, many Americans might not have been able to muster such detachment and balance. In the current stage of Soviet-American relations, however, Mr. Reagan's conclusion seems appropriate and mature.

Whether Moscow is disposed to pick up the ball is another matter. Mr. Reagan's mellowing comes late in the day and mostly in the atmospheric realm. Soviet attitudes hardened long ago, and the Kremlin leadership is still unsettled. Recent Soviet visitors to Washington have seemed either hostile and skeptical or, in the few better moments, uncertain and tentative. Some American conservatives, in and out of the administration, grumble preemptively that Mr. Reagan is about to give away the store. We do not believe it, but the tone of his policy certainly is changing.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Trial Without Justice

Repressive regimes are rarely capricious in their choice of victims. They often single out prominent dissenters so as to intimidate the less prominent. When justice is thus debased, the result is a show trial. A particularly ugly contemporary example was Turkey's trial of 23 leaders of a peace association, who languish in jail even under a new civilian regime that is embarrassed by their plight.

The Turkish Peace Association was founded in 1977 to promote arms control, compliance with the Helsinki accords and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. It also opposed NATO's new missiles, and some of its founders belonged to the left-of-center Republican People's Party, now outlawed. After Turkey's generals seized power in 1980, they made an example of the group.

Its leaders were charged with abetting communism and conspiring to establish "the sovereignty of one class over another." After 10 months of detention, they were convicted by a military court. Sentences were handed down last November, only days after the election of a civilian regime that claimed to be easing martial law. Eighteen defendants got eighteen years, the rest got five years.

Among those imprisoned are the president of the Turkish Medical Association, the headmaster of a French-language lyceum, the general secretary of the Turkish Writers Union, the director of the State Theater Company in

Istanbul and the president of the Istanbul Bar Association.

The defendants include one woman, Reha Işvan, an English teacher who was associate director of Istanbul's education department while her husband was mayor from 1973 to 1977. She has three grown children, two studying in the United States. Indeed, as she told a visitor, 26 members of her family over three generations have graduated from American schools. She belongs to no political party and is accused of no subversive acts, only advocating changes in national policies.

On equally vague grounds, Turkey's military courts have jailed tens of thousands. Last October, the government acknowledged holding 12,559 political prisoners. To be sure, terrorism was once epidemic, but the plague has long since ebbed. In any case, the peace association defendants are unlikely bomb-throwers. To all appearances, their persecution was prompted by the fear that if people like Mrs. İşvan speak out, others will too.

An appeal to the Supreme Military Tribunal is still possible and the new civilian government, nervous about its powers, has discreetly taken up the association's case. A general amnesty for all prisoners whose only offense was the expression of opinion would go far to change Turkey's reputation as the only NATO country given to staging show trials.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The 'Iffs' of a Mondale Victory

Can anyone win the presidency without carrying Connecticut, New Jersey, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and every other state west of the Missouri River except Texas? Of course. Jimmy Carter did it in 1976.

Can anyone win the presidency who is running 10 or more points behind his opponent in the national polls at the beginning of the election year summer? Of course. Harry Truman did it in 1948.

Can anyone whose political party tore itself up with internal dissension and lost the previous election by a landslide win the presidency in the next election? Of course. Richard Nixon did it in 1968.

None of these conditions exist in exactly the same context this year, but the questions and answers serve to put the current political situation into a somewhat different perspective.

Can Walter Mondale or any other Democrat beat Ronald Reagan in 1984? Of course — if everything breaks right for him.

— Arnold Savitsky of UPI.

Help Iraq Build Its Pipeline

The U.S. Export-Import Bank has tentatively agreed to guarantee \$500 million in American bank loans for a pipeline to move Iraqi oil through Jordan to the Red Sea port of Aqaba. If an equal amount of West European financing can be lined up, the new pipeline could be in operation by early 1986.

Iraq is now preventing Iraqi oil exports through the Gulf while Syria has refused to allow Iraqi oil to move across its land. As a result Iraq can export only 950,000 barrels a

day by pipeline through Turkey. The benefits to Iraq of a new oil-exporting link are thus obvious. Perhaps less so are the benefits to America and others.

Any oil-transportation system that bypasses the Gulf helps all oil-importing countries by lowering the threat to supplies. A doubling of Iraqi oil exports could also help undermine the OPEC production-quota system. More Iraqi oil put on the world market could help further depress prices. Iraq has asked the United States for assurances that a pipeline through Jordan would not be attacked by Israel. Sure, the Israelis have said, presumably meaning that they would leave the line alone so long as Iraq behaved itself toward Israel. That is no guarantee that Iraq will adopt a permanent stance of inactive militancy in regard to Israel. A pipeline vulnerable to attack could become a hostage to Iraqi good behavior.

— The Los Angeles Times.

EC Is Not Out of the Woods Yet

The settlement reached in Fontainebleau is not an ideal one, but there was never any prospect that it would be. There are real divergences of interest between member-states as well as genuine and deep-seated differences of opinion about the interest of the Community as a whole. In such a case the only possible solution is a compromise. From Britain's point of view, this compromise is acceptable for two reasons. First, it leaves Britain in a position to insist on greater financial stringency. Secondly, it is an agreement which permits the Community after a year of existential crisis to turn its collective mind and energies to other things.

— The Times (London).

FROM OUR JUNE 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1909: Ottomans Quell Syria Revolt

ALEPO — The troubles which convulsed the city a few days ago have now ceased. A large number of prisoners have been conveyed to Constantinople for trial. Among them is Aoun Allah, Governor of Karkouf, accused of having favored the revolutionary movement. He came to Aleppo meaning to foment further trouble, there, but was captured, and will shortly be judged. As he left the railway station a hostile crowd assembled and hoisted him. One woman, whose husband and children had been massacred, spat in his face and took off one of her shoes and struck him on the head. Many of the inhabitants of Idlib took refuge in Aleppo as they fear a fresh outbreak of the revolutionary movement.

1934: America's New Deal: Part Two

WASHINGTON — Moving toward the second phase of the New Deal, outlined in his address over the radio [on June 28], President Roosevelt [on June 29] created a committee for economic security which he charged with the task of drafting the social legislation to give greater security to the average citizen, which he described as the next objective of the administration. At the same time, he authorized the committee to create an advisory council of a score or more national leaders in the field of labor, social welfare, industry, state and local governments, as well as a staff of technical assistants to gather and prepare data for the legislative program for which he voiced such high hopes in his nationwide address.

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Israel's Economy: Is the Patient Dangerously Ill?

By Joyce R. Starr

WASHINGTON — Is Israel facing a strategic-economic crisis? Could a prolonged war, for example, bring the country to the brink of economic collapse?

The governor of the Bank of Israel has warned that the public is increasingly unwilling to lend its money to the government, preferring foreign currency or assets linked to the U.S. dollar. Government deficits, he said, are adding to the country's foreign debt, while the economy lacks the corrective ability to deal with hyperinflation that jumped from a 130-percent annual rate in the first nine months of 1983 to a projected 400-percent rate by the end of this year.

The strains on the Israeli economy are so evident that even Arab diplomats — who in the past refrained from ever mentioning Israel by name — have spoken out on the subject. But in Israel, there has been almost no public discussion of what will happen if the party that wins the July 23 election fails to bring the economy rapidly under control.

In a recent interview, Finance Minister Vigal Cohen-Orgad played down the severity of the situation. "A strategic crisis is a situation for which there is a considerable chance of no solution," he said. "In this case, Israel has a major problem, but not a crisis."

"If we had a deeply stagnant economy that could not enlarge its exports, you might say, 'Fine, with such large debts, your fate is finished.' But for Israel, the opposite is the case. Israel has a sophisticated economic base

and a great industrial export potential."

Shimon Peres, leader of the opposition Labor Party, also avoided the question of the nation's strategic vulnerability, but he blamed the ruling Likud coalition for "the present catastrophe." He said Likud had raised government spending by at least \$5 billion since it came to power in 1977; \$1 billion resulting from the supply-side politics of former Finance Minister Yoram Aridor; \$1 billion so far from the costs of the 1982 Lebanon invasion and the continued occupation of southern Lebanon; and more than \$3 billion for new settlements in the West Bank.

Mr. Aridor was appointed finance minister in 1981. During his two years in office, the government tried to curb inflation by granting large subsidies on essential commodities, lowering taxes on appliances and passenger vehicles, and slowing the rate of devaluation of the Israeli shekel. But rather than encouraging savings, Mr. Aridor's policies accelerated imports by an alarming rate, causing export profits to decrease, and the civilian goods and services deficit nearly to double from \$2.1 billion in 1981 to \$4 billion in 1983.

The growth rate of the economy, a fairly steady 10 percent between 1948 and 1973, was only 2 percent in 1982 and 1983.

But poor policy planning and mismanagement only partly explain a \$22.6-billion external debt (excluding offshore holdings) — the

second highest per capita, trailing only Norway. Due largely to huge arms purchases, the figure spiraled from a comparatively minor \$2.6 billion in 1970 to \$5.1 billion following the 1973 Yom Kippur war, and \$11.1 billion in 1977 when the Likud took office.

The peace with Egypt has also been costly. In 1978, Israel produced one-fourth of its oil requirements through the Alma oil fields which it discovered in the Sinai. Oil imports in 1978 were \$775 million.

Since 1979, when the Alma fields were handed over to Egypt as part of the peace accord, Israel has paid \$2 billion annually for oil — 20 percent of its total export receipts.

(Likud cannot use this as an excuse for the nation's difficulties, said Joseph Rom, a military analyst and Likud member of the Knesset, noting: "The Likud is portraying peace with Egypt as its greatest achievement. To justify our economic difficulties in these terms would therefore be impossible.")

Yet, from the Israeli perspective, the structure of the debt, (certainly not its magnitude), offers some prospects for recovery.

For unlike the case of Argentina, Brazil or Mexico, which owe about two-thirds of their debt to commercial banks at short-term rates, only 25 percent of Israel's debt originated on a commercial basis. About \$3.3 billion of the total is short-term debt, and the largest portion, \$9.2 billion, is owed to the U.S. govern-

ment. An additional \$800 million comes from international lending agencies, with \$2.6 billion in the form of a revolving account of Israel government bonds. In short, well over half of Israel's indebtedness is in loans held by beneficiaries not apt to call in the debt.

And unlike the Latin American case, U.S. loans to Israel were negotiated at fixed interest, to Jerusalem's current advantage.

Israel's debt service was \$2.2 billion in 1983, or 26 percent of total exports. American officials say this is high, but not critically so.

Government transfer payments to Israel, including restitution monies from West Germany — \$500 million to \$400 million annually — and U.S. aid, have averaged \$2.8 billion per year over the last decade, adequately covering debt service requirements.

While a dramatic decrease is not expected in the near term, a gradual phasing out of American aid could actually prove a plus, necessitating the adoption of stringent economic measures.

In the meantime, if Israel's economic viability appears to remain intact, the minefields ahead are no less awesome. Shimon Peres summed it up this way: "The situation is so terrible, I have to be optimistic."

The writer is director of the Near East Program of the Center for Strategic and International Studies at Georgetown University. She contributed this comment, the first of two parts, to the International Herald Tribune.

Democrat Selection Process Should Be Less Democratic

By Thomas J. Reese

NEW YORK — If the campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination has proved anything, it was that the Democrats do not know how to pick a presidential candidate.

They appear to have forgotten the fundamental purpose of political parties — to pick candidates who can win elections.

The problem with the current selection process is that it is too democratic and not democratic enough.

There is no inherent or constitutional reason why the candidate must be selected in a democratic process.

The people can cast their votes in November, but to demand their attention for a 12-month (or longer) campaign is unrealistic and unnecessary. Certainly a college of political cardinals could have done a better job of picking a candidate than has been done this year. It certainly would not have done worse.

In the quest for perfect democracy, the Democrats have gone overboard with primaries and participatory caucuses. The logic and justice of special quotas for women, blacks and young people was never clear. Why not give proportional representation to, say, the elderly?

At the same time the Democrats imposed quotas on themselves, they also went overboard with primaries and participatory caucuses. The Democrats took the nomination process away from party professionals and allowed anyone to participate who called himself a Democrat. Since the better-educated and higher-income citizens participate at a higher rate under such procedures, the process fails to reach the democratic goal of its supporters ext.

Finally, the "quota" delegates selected by these primaries and caucuses were divided among the candidates roughly in proportion to their percentage of the vote. Such proportional representation following an election is un-American. It is a European disease that alcohol and guns produce drunkenness and violence, which make society less stable and more unsafe.

The writer, publisher of the *Barron's* Report, a national political newsletter, contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

Warning: This Is Not a Healthy Recovery

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — On June 20 the U.S. Commerce Department published figures purporting to show that the economy was booming ahead, so fast that Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said he would be top sides "to investigate whether the nation has entered a new era."

Five days later the nation got a clear understanding of what the "new era" was all about: interest rates so high that they pose a threat not only to recovery in the United States and political stability among the major Third World debtors, but to Ronald Reagan's re-election.

This is not a healthy recovery at all. It will come to an unpleasant end, the timing depending in part on when the Federal Reserve Board quits supplying as much money to financial markets as it is now doing.

As the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, said last week in its annual report, there are two dangerous possibilities "inherent in this sort of recovery": a quick, early halt to the expansion, or a new inflation that sustains activity a while longer, but which leads to a sudden and prolonged depression."

Reagan administration officials will not confess how worried they are over a boost in the banks' prime lending rate to 13 percent. It was the fourth half-point jump in four months, to the highest level in almost two years. But they are shaken, because the prime rate and other interest rates clearly have not peaked.

The conservative estimate is that the prime rate, driven by the budget deficit and fears of inflation, will hit 14 percent by the end of 1984, and may top 15 percent next year.

The administration pretends not to understand why interest rates are rising. Officials would have us believe that somehow Wall Street and the bankers are engaging in a massive cabal to do Mr. Reagan in.

"There is no excuse for interest rates being at the level they are right now, other than fear of the future," said Secretary Regan. A few days

ago, Mr. Regan acknowledged that the pattern could abort the recovery, and he termed the rise "regrettable."

ARTS / LEISURE

Sculptor Finds Links To Neanderthal Man

By David Galloway

International Herald Tribune

MEITTMANN, West Germany — In the summer of 1856 workers were quarrying limestone in a narrow valley east of Düsseldorf. A dynamite charge exposed a low-ceilinged cave that held a quantity of bones presumed to be those of a bear. The village science teacher, who recognized the remains of a human skeleton, concluded that an Old Testament ancestor had been washed into the world's first artist.

Revisionist thinking may not have altered the popular stereotype, but it has made the original *Homo neanderthalensis* something of a jet-setter. Recently the fragmented skeleton found by quarrymen over a century ago occupied its own seat aboard a Lufthansa flight from Düsseldorf to New York, for an international symposium at the Museum of Natural History.

In his own country, each man's most vocal champion is not a paleontologist but a fellow-artist, 45-year-old Klaus Rinke. The muscular, strikingly handsome sculptor, a professor at Düsseldorf's Art Academy, speaks enthusiastically of the achievements of his prehistoric "neighbor." On three continents he has opened exhibitions of his own severe, reductionist works with the provocative declaration: "I am a Neanderthal."

The affinity is symbolically affirmed in one of the most remarkable exhibitions of the current German season. Until early August, five of Rinke's monumental sculptures are on view in the Neander valley, while its dustily didactic museum houses an installation that literally pulses with energy.

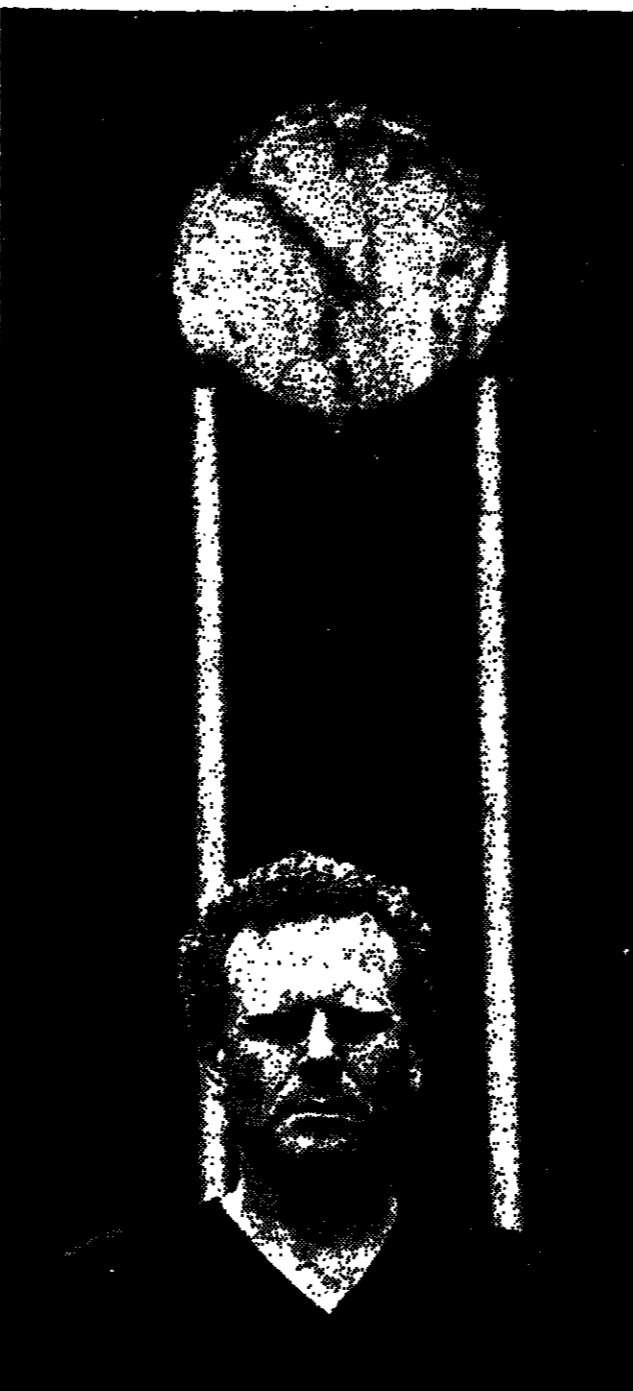
At the entrance to the valley a vast railway clock towers before a deep fissure in the rock, as a reminder of the new concept of human time established here. Further on, a jagged iron fence surrounds galvanized vats filled with water — Rinke's version of "The Baltic Sea." Its counterpart is "The Mediterranean," consisting of 100 electric-blue polythene containers through which water flows in continuous eddies. Nearby, on the meadow where stonemen once grazed, a pair of soaring tripod supports stand like plumb-bobs that point to the center of the earth.

Water, gravity, biological rhythms and the act of measuring have constituted Rinke's syntax since the late 1960s. All, he reasons, would have made sense to his prehistoric forefathers. And though he regards his work as "anthropological," he sees no contradiction in the use of industrial components. "I was born in the Ruhr district," he explains. "As children, the full moon wasn't the moon but the clock at some train station or other, lighting up." Like Neanderthal man, he simply uses the materials at hand.

Recently the sculptor acquired a hotel built in 1911 for female textile workers in the town of Haan. Situated only a few miles from the Neanderthal, it now houses artists, high-tech living quarters, and a private anthropological museum. Like many of his contemporaries — including Nancy Graves, Claudio Costa and Richard Long — Rinke is drawn to the ritual significance of tribal art. Culic and totemic artifacts, he feels, presume a mythical dimension that has largely disappeared from Western art.

That feeling was confirmed by extended stays in Australia. At Ayers Rock, for centuries the site of secret religious rituals, Rinke discovered a direct corollary to his own mystic-mythic use of water. The nature of the container — rock or plastic or aluminum — seemed inconsequential. But the visitor was also intrigued by the unaffected beauty of ritual objects. They were soon arriving in Haan by the crate-load. Few public museums can approximate the definitive range or curatorial expertise of Rinke's installations.

Works from the Australian collection round out the Neanderthal exhibition, but they can only hint at the sweeping circle Rinke's philosophy inscribes on the globe. That is best suggested by the installation through which visitors pass as they leave the museum. Water pumps constantly through twisting plastic tubes that connect two steel vaults, each supporting a factory clock. Only their neon glow lights



Sculptor Rinke: Restoring the primal dimension.

tematic artifacts, he feels, presume a mythical dimension that has largely disappeared from Western art.

The spacious room. Viewers discover the drawings that line the walls as they might make out, dimly, the layers of painted figures on the wall of a cave.

The 800 drawings from Rinke's ongoing Australian "day" are abstract notations of his intuitive responses to the distant continent. They are dense, thickly encrusted works, executed in layer after layer of graphite, or more recently, of yellow ochre — the medium favored by both Neanderthal and Aborigine.

The parallels are not intended to imply that Australia's first people are a Stone Age relict. But in the relative isolation of that remote land mass, rituals and myths may well have been preserved with particular consistency. There traditional art is not a superfluous luxury or cultural commodity but an instrument of survival. As collector, teacher, sculptor, performer, actor, painter, he seeks to restore that primal dimension.

The Neanderthal Museum is open Tuesday through Sunday, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

17th-Century Text Of Grotius Found In Netherlands*The Associated Press*

LEIDEN, Netherlands — A Leiden university researcher has discovered a previously unknown manuscript of the 17th-century Dutch scholar Hugo Grotius, a university spokesman confirmed.

The 40-page manuscript, entitled "Maletius" and written around 1610, contains a message of peace, the spokesman said Wednesday. The text, found in the library of an Amsterdam church, declares: "Instead of talking about things that separate us, we should concentrate on what binds us together."

Hugo Grotius, who lived from 1583-1645, is famous for his scholarly works on legal issues, including "De Iure Belli ac Pacis" (On the Law of War and Peace).

'Marie Chapdelaine': Return of the Noble LassBy Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Few movies have been I minus a love story of some sort. However, the approach to amour has shown a violent temperature rise since the cooling system of censorship has been almost turned off.

A return to the old-fashioned way echoes in "Marie Chapdelaine," based on a novel that has

MOVIE MARQUEE

been a worldwide best-seller for more than 60 years. The book has been before the cameras more than once and now emerges in a new version by Gilles Carle with Carole Laure as the maid of the rural Canadian settlement who rejects the call to leave home and remain loyal to her community. Marie, like certain heroines of Shakespeare, sacrifices herself to a noble ideal.

This simple tale of plain country in its inexorable mar shalling of its incidents has been compared to Greek tragedy, and its classic austerity steals it from threatening sentimentality. Carle with his leisurely paced direction retells it faithfully and the venerable favorite casts its binding spell again.

The story behind it is sufficiently unusual to provide the material for another movie. Its author, Louis Hemon, was sports editor of a Parisian daily (*Le Temps*, now *Le Monde*). Afterwards he was posted as correspondent in London and in an amusing novel, "M. Ripois," he wrote of a Frenchman's disease for Anglo-Saxon ways and Yorkshire pudding. "M. Ripois" became a witty film some years ago with Gérard Philipe as its misplanned Gaul.

Hemon longed for adventure, travel and the great outdoors; throwing up journalism, went to Canada to work on railroad surveys. Then he took off for the Lake John district of Quebec and, while crossing the lake on a ferry, he met a French-Canadian farmer who engaged him — at \$8 a month — as a hand on his property on the banks of the Peribonka River. The power of primitive allure and humanity in the forest colony spurred him to write the book that brought him posthumous fame. In 1913 he

set off on foot to the west along the main line of the transcontinental railroad. Trudging along the tracks in Ontario, he was killed by a locomotive.

"Gabriela," a Brazilian product, whisks us to a ragtag town near Bahia and confronts us with a "Blue Angel" situation. There, in 1925, a Neapolitan émigré runs a tavern. When he foolishly marries a loose girl he has taken on as a cook, his doom is sealed. He chases away his bride, but his lust for her is stronger than his sense of honor and when she returns he becomes her. One is left to imagine the unhappy future of the reunion.

Marcello Mastroianni, an excellent player of light romance and low-life melodramas, is thoroughly at home as the jealous, betrayed husband of "Gabriela" as is Sonja Braga as the village siren.

Indeed, it is difficult to place it all and the motives behind it are mysterious. It is not a great box-office hit — as are most of Delon's films. Obviously it does not cater to popular taste, but that hardly qualifies it as art. Bertrand Blier who wrote and directed it must know what it is about, but he fails to communicate his meaning.

A bored man (Delon), fond of beer-drinking, is approached in his compartment by a young woman (Sonja Braga) who proposes that as a festival film, though it is both tedious and peculiar.

Alain Delon has indignantly denounced the recent Cannes festival for refusing to enter his new film, "Notre histoire," in its competition.

While it is true that worse things

were seen on that program, "Notre histoire" can scarcely be described as a festival film, though it is both tedious and peculiar.

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NYSE Most Actives									
EDS	Val.	High	Low	Close	Gains	Chgs.			
AT&T	2298	1736	1724	1724	+16	+16			
Exxon	7220	41	4054	4054	+12	+12			
General	6124	205	205	205	+10	+10			
Motorola	8129	164	157	157	+10	+10			
IBM	7484	156	156	156	+10	+10			
MerLyn	7061	274	264	264	+10	+10			

Dow Jones Averages									
Index	Open	High	Low	Close	Gains	Chgs.			
Composite	12020	11223	11224	11224	+12	+12			
Trans.	12260	12426	12293	12293	+10	+10			
Utilities	12260	12426	12293	12293	+10	+10			
Finance	12011	12011	12014	12014	+0.27	+0.27			

NYSE Index									
Open	High	Low	Close	Gains	Chgs.				
Advanced	12020	11223	11224	11224	+12	+12			
Declassified	12260	12426	12293	12293	+10	+10			
Total Issues	12011	12011	12014	12014	+0.27	+0.27			
New Issues	12011	12011	12014	12014	+0.27	+0.27			
New Loans	12011	12011	12014	12014	+0.27	+0.27			
Volume up	12011	12011	12014	12014	+0.27	+0.27			
Volume down	12011	12011	12014	12014	+0.27	+0.27			

NYSE Dailies									
Advanced	892	892	892	892	+0.00	+0.00			
Declassified	892	892	892	892	+0.00	+0.00			
Total Issues	892	892	892	892	+0.00	+0.00			
New Issues	892	892	892	892	+0.00	+0.00			
New Loans	892	892	892	892	+0.00	+0.00			
Volume up	892	892	892	892	+0.00	+0.00			
Volume down	892	892	892	892	+0.00	+0.00			

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.									
June 28	Buys	Sales	\$141						
June 27	22,110	22,224	1,114						
June 26	149,995	156,622	6,627						
June 25	157,901	157,165	1,263						
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street									

Fridays NYSE Closing

Vol. 4 P.M.
Prev. 4 P.M. vol.
Prev consolidated close
Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

AMEX Dailies									
Advanced	282	282	282	282	+0.00	+0.00			
Declassified	282	282	282	282	+0.00	+0.00			
Total Issues	282	282	282	282	+0.00	+0.00			
New Issues	282	282	282	282	+0.00	+0.00			
New Loans	282	282	282	282	+0.00	+0.00			
Volumes up	282	282	282	282	+0.00	+0.00			
Volumes down	282	282	282	282	+0.00	+0.00			

NASDAQ Index									
Class	Prev.	Week	Year	Avg.					
200	202	202	202	202	+0.00	+0.00			
250	252	252	252	252	+0.00	+0.00			
300	302	302	302	302	+0.00	+0.00			
400	402	402	402	402	+0.00	+0.00			
500	502	502	502	502	+0.00	+0.00			
600	602	602	602	602	+0.00	+0.00			
700	702	702	702	702	+0.00	+0.00			
800	802	802	802	802	+0.00	+0.00			
900	902	902	902	902	+0.00	+0.00			
1000	1002	1002	1002	1002	+0.00	+0.00			

AMEX Most Actives									
Div/Perd	397	397	397	397	+0.00	+0.00			
NBI	398	398	398	398	+0.00	+0.00			
NCNB	400	400	400	400	+0.00	+0.00			
ADP	401	401	401	401	+0.00	+0.00			
TexAir	402	402	402	402	+0.00	+0.00			
Hornby	403	403	403	403	+0.00	+0.00			
Forrest L.	404	404	404	404	+0.00	+0.00			

AMEX Stock Index									
High	Low	Close	Chgs.						
200.22	197.26	200.08	+0.60						

Prices Move Higher on NYSE

United Press International

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange, wrapping up a disastrous first half of 1984, withheld a late surge of profit taking to register a small gain Friday amid signs that the U.S. economy is slowing down.

Brokers said institutions did some buying among quality issues to make their portfolios look good for the third quarter but the overall market list did just about

** BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Murdoch Buys 5.6% of St. Regis As 'Investment'

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Companies led by Rupert Murdoch, a publisher, have spent more than \$65 million to purchase 5.6 percent of St. Regis Corp.'s shares outstanding, calling it an investment, according to documents filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In an unusual declaration, the companies ruled out "greenmail," which occurs when a company pays a price above market value for a block of stock in order to stop a takeover attempt, but does not make the offer to all stockholders. In the filing Thursday, Mr. Murdoch and his associates stated that "under no circumstances would they accept any offer from the company to repurchase such stock unless the same offer were made to all shareholders of the company."

At a meeting with St. Regis on Tuesday, Mr. Murdoch expressed reservations about the company's planned purchase of Colonial Penn Group, an insurance company. But William R. Haslett, chairman, said St. Regis would complete the acquisition.

According to the SEC filings, News Corp. Ltd. and News International PLC, both controlled by Mr. Murdoch, have purchased 1.8 million shares of St. Regis, a paper and forest products company, at an average price of \$35.56 a share.

COMPANY NOTES

BASF AG expects group sales to rise almost 19 percent to 20 billion Deutsche marks (\$7.19 million) in the first six months of 1984 from a year earlier, the managing board chairman, Hans Albers, said.

Booker McCoull PLC is making management changes, hastened by Dee Corp.'s takeover approach, a Booker spokesman said. Jonathan Taylor, head of Booker's U.S. subsidiary, Ibec Co., becomes managing director for day-to-day operations. Michael Cain remains executive chairman. Three directors resigned.

Ever Bright Industrial Co. and International City Holdings Ltd. have agreed to unconditionally cancel an agreement for Ever Bright to acquire from International City the second and third phases of a prime residential site in Hong Kong, a statement said.

Wall Street Firms Rush To Get Into 'Junk Bonds'

(Continued from Page 7) area than we do in underwriting high-grade bonds."

Several money managers, including Mr. Shekman of First Investors, pointed to Morgan Stanley's maiden effort in managing such an offering as evidence that perhaps the new entrants still have a few things to learn. The bonds Morgan Stanley offered for People Express Airlines on April 17 at 97 1/2 were trading this week at 88.

Officials of Morgan Stanley maintain that the People Express offering sold well and held up strongly in the immediate aftermarket. But Mr. Shekman, calling it "a disappointment," contends that the sharp price decline since then "indicates weakness in distribution, lack of support in secondary trading and a deficiency in the initial pricing of the issue."

Handling these bonds means flying blind to some extent because little independent research is available. Even more important, said William R. Huff, vice president of Evershield Asset Management, which manages about \$175 million of them, the grades assigned by bond-rating agencies do not gauge their value as accurately as for a blue-chip securities.

The rating agencies "give higher marks to something that is extremely predictable," he said. "They tend to pigeonhole companies by what has gone on in the past, rather than evaluating a company on its current fundamentals and future prospects."

As a result, said Mr. Huff, this creates opportunities to buy bonds that may become upgraded later. But it also means investors may be swimming in dangerous waters.

For instance, the low-rated bonds of Charter Co. were trading at 61 in April, just days before they plunged to 25 when the issuing company declared bankruptcy.

The record is not all bleak, however. Downgradings of investment-grade bonds have cost investors more in loss of principal than the small number of defaults on lower-rated bonds, according to their staffers.

The \$40 billion of such bonds outstanding represents 10 percent of the total corporate bond market, but their slice of the pie is getting bigger.

Last year Wall Street underwrote more than \$7 billion of the low-rated, high-yielding bonds, more than in the previous four years combined.

Drexel Burnham Lambert, the undisputed leader, began in the mid-1970's to build up a powerful group of traders, salesmen and analysts. It has more than 100 professionals in a Los Angeles unit headed by Michael R. Milken, senior vice president, and backed by more than \$100 million in capital for maintaining trading positions. At Drexel's New York headquarters, roughly 150 professionals staff a finance department known for creative financing techniques.

CBS Abandons Satellite-to-Home TV

New York Times Service

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NEW YORK — CBS Inc., which two years ago raced to be one of the first U.S. communications companies authorized to build a satellite-to-home television system, has abandoned the project, citing "some open questions and the risks involved."

In a terse statement, the company said Thursday it would not meet a Federal Communications Commission deadline to begin construction on the project by next month, meaning that it will be forced to surrender its building permit.

Analysts said the move, which came as a surprise, aroused doubts about the future of the direct broadcast satellite industry, in which television programs would be beamed straight from orbital satellites to small antennae on rooftops.

More immediately, it appeared to jeopardize the future of Satellite Television Corp., a subsidiary of Communications Satellite Corp. Comsat had been negotiating with CBS since December on a joint venture in the new field.

Both Comsat and CBS officials, however, had made it clear recently that they would not go ahead unless they found a third partner to share the costs.

"My guess is that Comsat will be forced to phase it out," said Bradford Peery, who heads Hicks Peery Inc., an investment banking firm in

Atlanta. "It's a very difficult

problem to find a third party.

"I think the market is

overheated," he said.

Analysts said Thursday's move marked a sharp setback for CBS. Direct-broadcast systems are especially attractive in sparsely populated regions where cable television

is not widely available. Some experts said direct broadcast could be a \$14-billion annual market later in the decade.

Mr. Peery speculated that CBS may have decided to scrap its plans after it was unable to find a satisfactory third partner.

Should Comsat, the only company with an FCC permit that actually has begun construction, decide to abort its efforts, it would lead to a write-off of about \$10 million, he said.

CBS had hoped the systems would open new markets for specialty programming and for high-definition television. This new technology, known as HDTV, allows viewers to see high-resolution pictures, even on large screens.

In Thursday's statement, James H. Rosenfield, senior executive vice president of CBS Broadcast Group, said: "CBS intends to continue its efforts to stimulate the development of HDTV. But some open questions and the risks involved in this new and challenging DBS business led us to conclude not to decide to enter this business by the Federal Communications Commission's due diligence deadline of July 17, 1984."

CBS's plan called for three direct-broadcast channels. The first would have transmitted CBS network programming in HDTV format, although viewers would have needed special equipment to receive it in that form.

An offer by Mesa of \$35 for each unit expired Thursday, and Mesa said about 14.4 million units were tendered and accepted for payment.

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SPORTS

Lendl, Connors, Navratilova Advance



at Cash of Australia in action at Wimbledon in his upset of fourth-seeded Mats Wilander of Sweden. Cash defeated Wilander, 6-7, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4, in the second round Thursday.

JSFL Playoffs Set to Begin

The Associated Press
PHILADELPHIA — The Philadelphia Stars, who have the best record in the United States Football League regular season, open playoffs this weekend, against only team that beat them this year. The Stars, 16-2 and the Atlantic Division champions, play host Saturday to the New Jersey Generals, 14, the wild-card entry from the Atlantic. New Jersey handed the Stars both of their losses this year, 13-17 and 16-10 last Sunday, in Philadelphia.

Last week's game was a legitimate preview of the playoffs," said Dan Sipe, the Generals' quarterback. "Philadelphia showed us everything they had and we showed no everything we had," Sipe said. "We have to play well, there is no question about that. But this is a team that has played well when it's had to all season long."

The Stars, who reached the USFL title game last year, are ranked second overall in defense while the Generals are fourth.

The other Eastern Division play-off game will be Sunday when the Tampa Bay Bandits visit the Birmingham Stallions.

In Western Division playoffs, the Michigan Panthers, the defending champions, play the Los Angeles Express on Saturday. On Sunday, the Arizona Wranglers play the Houston Gamblers in Houston.

Michigan, 10-8 and a wild-card entry from the Central Division, will be in the Los Angeles Coliseum to take on the Express, 10-3, and

their talented rookie quarterback, Steve Young.

The Express, the Pacific Division champions, defeated the Panthers, 24-17, in May in Los Angeles as Young passed for two touchdowns.

Arizona, 10-8, clinched the wildcard spot in the Pacific by winning its last four games. Houston, 13-5, won the Central and became the only expansion team to make the playoffs.

Houston quarterback Jim Kelly rolled up impressive numbers as a rookie, completing 63 percent of his passes for 5,219 yards and 44 touchdowns.

The Wranglers take the top-rated defense in the USFL into the game at the Astrodome, where Houston beat Arizona, 37-24, in April.

Arizona has the top two ground-gainers in the West, Tim Spencer, with 1,212 yards, and Kevin Long, with 1,010.

Tampa Bay and Birmingham met twice this season. Last Sunday, visiting Tampa Bay beat the Stallions, 17-16. In March in Tampa, Birmingham beat the Bandits, 27-9.

Birmingham and Tampa Bay each finished at 14-4 and the Stallions won the Southern Division while the Bandits got the wild-card spot. Birmingham won the home-field advantage, even though the Stallions were 9-0 on the road this season and just 5-4 at Legion Field.

Stallions Coach Rollie Dutsch rested several key players, including quarterback Cliff Stoudt, who ranked second in the USFL, during last week's 17-16 loss to Tampa Bay.

Philadelphia showed us everything they had and we showed no everything we had," Sipe said.

"It's really very simple," King said. "Chris just isn't as good as she used to be. That's the problem. She doesn't hit the ball as hard and she doesn't play the sort of style that gives Martina much trouble. She doesn't seem to believe in herself the way she used to. It's pretty hard to believe in yourself when you lose to the same person all the time."

"To be honest, no one has the game to beat Martina. The closest anyone comes is someone like Kathy Jordan, who hits the ball hard and comes to the net."

Martina will need about five more years at this level to equal what Chris has accomplished," King said. "Even if Chris never gets past No. 2 again, what difference does it make? She has that record. But it's next to impossible for her to get on top of the pile again."

Martina has had an odd effect on Evert's extraordinary accomplishments.

"It really strange what Martina's play has done to the women's tour," King said. "Everyone seems so paranoid to walk on the court with her. I don't think most of the top 10 players have the attitude they need to win. When I was playing up there, you had Margaret Court, Virginia Wade, Ann Jones, myself and a bunch of others all going at each other."

"People used to say it was boring that Chris won all the time. Now listen to them. They think Martina will never lose again."

"The main reason Kathy Jordan is so good is that she believes she really can win. She takes the net away and that's what you need to beat Martina."

Astros Make Comeback To Defeat Phillies, 7-6

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PHILADELPHIA — Kevin Cash's two-run double off reliever Holland in the ninth inning rallied the Houston Astros to a 7-6 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies Thursday night.

Reliever Bill Dawley (5-4), Boston's fourth pitcher, was the winner. Holland took his fourth in eight decisions.

Enoc Cabell opened the ninth with a single to center and stole third. Phil Garner walked and

dropped a fly over Oakland.

Angels 7, Brewers 3

In Milwaukee, Jerry Narron drove in three runs and Reggie Jackson hit his 490th career homer to help California defeat the Brewers, 7-3.

Rangers 10, Indians 6

In Toronto, Lloyd Moseby drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a sacrifice fly and Cliff Johnson and Jesse Barfield each added two RBI in helping the Blue Jays snap a five-game losing streak with a 9-4 victory over Oakland.

Braves 5, Mets 3

In New York, pitcher Craig McMurtry went three-for-four with a triple and an RBI and Alex Corino homered to lead Atlanta to a 5-3 defeat of the Mets in a game delayed twice by rain.

Padres 7, Cardinals 3

In San Diego, Steve Garvey, hitting in his 10th straight game, collected three singles, scored three runs and drove in a run to lead a 5-5 attack as the Padres overcame St. Louis, 7-3.

Giants 4, Pirates 3

In San Francisco, Steve Nicosia hit a game-winning double in the 10th to put the Giants past Pittsburgh, 4-3. Nicosia also homered in the game.

Cubs 5, Dodgers 3

In San Diego, Steve Garvey, hitting in his 10th straight game, collected three singles, scored three runs and drove in a run to lead a 5-5 attack as the Padres overcame St. Louis, 7-3.

Red Sox 6, Mariners 4

In the American League, in Boston, Dwight Evans won the game with a two-run homer, his 13th, in the 11th as the Red Sox doubled Seattle, 6-4. Evans also doubled in the first, tripled in the third, and singled in the 10th.

Orioles 2, White Sox 0

In Baltimore, Gary Roenick defeated

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE
First Game
Seattle, 10; Detroit, 12

Seattle, 10; Detroit, 12

Detroit, 10; Seattle, 12

Seattle, 10; Detroit,
PEOPLE

Strauss' 'Ariadne' Ope
27th Spoleto Festival

A glittering production of Richard Strauss' opera "Ariadne auf Naxos" opened the 27th Festival Two Worlds in Spoleto, Italy, Thursday. The director, Giacomo Chizzolini, filled the stage during the key Naxos scene with refugee material that gave the stage a shimmering blue aura. Some of loudest applause was reserved for the soprano Esther Blinde, played Ariadne, and Cecilia Nale, Zerbinetta, as well as for Katherina Cesnarska, who played a young composer who objects to his serious compositions played in comic opera. This year's festival runs until July 15, also features two other operas — "Il mondo" by Francesco Cavalli's "The Last Savage," by Gian Carlo Menotti, who founded the fest.

The Associated Press
Mayor Feinstein

Feinstein was in her third term as a San Francisco supervisor.

Feinstein says this: That San Francisco is being consumed by enormous financial district high-rises that look hulking and bring in unmanageable numbers of commuters; that the city is approaching Manhattan in its wildly expensive housing, with one-bedroom apartments renting for \$800; that Feinstein is too chummy with the developers and financiers whose names are generally invoked whenever people cry that the city is economically shoving out its own middle class. They say that Feinstein is a disappointingly staid politician.

She smiled as she said this, but the humor laid a very thin veil over the Feinstein managerial style: a fervor for order, a direct involvement in the specifics of city government, an attention to detail that has made her the pride and despair of her staff.

So there was laughter in the room, but it

Dianne Feinstein

As the Highly Visible Mayor of San Francisco,

She Is on Mondale's 'Short List'

By Cynthia Gorney
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — After a while it begins to feel relentless. Here come the national news magazines, and the suburban dailies, and the eastern papers, and Cable News Network and the "CBS Morning News"; here come Brussels and Tokyo television men, wondering if she might spare them a moment or two. Here comes the AM radio man, following her even into a late-night television appearance, asking about it again. "Aw, I've gone into that, the mayor says. "Enough's enough."

She grimly shrugs the radio man away, turns to see Dan Rather on the television pressing Walter Mondale for details about his running mate.

"Well," Rather says huffily. "if you won't tell us her name —"

And Dianne Feinstein starts laughing so hard she nearly doubles over.

After a two-hour visit at his home in North Oaks, Minnesota, where Walter Mondale interviewed Feinstein about her possibilities as Democratic candidate for the vice presidency of the United States, he said she was "a symbol of the very best in America." It was a laboriously publicized visit, like nearly everything connected with the present fuss over the vice presidency.

"My youngest stepdaughter, Eileen, spent the night with me," Feinstein said recently, "and she said to me, 'Do you think anything'll happen?' And I said, 'No.' But it's really an honor to be on that short list."

Feinstein, 51, is the mayor of an odd, tickle, 700,000-person city, a woman shoved into office by a double murder, elected to a standard term, subjected to an unyieldingly nasty recall campaign, upheld by a vast majority of the voters and ushered nearly without opposition into a second mayoral term.

She is tall, broad-shouldered, an athlete softened by the years, and she has nice wrinkles around her eyes. People think she has no sense of humor. She has admitted to watching "Dynasty" when she is tired. Her husband, whom she married four years ago after she was widowed in 1978, climbs mountains and runs great distances. Feinstein is coolly moderate in her political leanings, excoriating both left and right.

And at the moment IT don't know nothing."

"IT knows it," he said defensively. "IT just can't tell me."

By this time there were quite a few people standing in lines. The word soon spread to other travelers that "the computer was down." Nobody knew exactly what this meant, but some people went white, some people started to cry, and still others kicked their luggage.

A man in a red blazer came out. "Please don't get excited. Wichita has been notified."

"What's Wichita got to do with it?" I asked.

"That's where our main computer went down. But as soon as it gets over its glitch, it's going to buy everyone who missed their plane a free drink."

On a recent Monday morning at 9, three rows of folding chairs face the massive wooden desk that, as Feinstein likes to observe, once belonged to Franklin Delano Roosevelt. The desk is hers now, and she stepped from behind it to greet the department heads rapidly filing in over the huge oriental rug.

"If you don't mind, we'll begin," Feinstein said, and from there it was brisk and

direct, the regular Monday reports. The mayor quizzed, nodded, made notes on small cards in a large leather volume. She asked the Housing Authority director for a due date, in writing, on a new housing project — "One that you are prepared to start your career by," Feinstein said.

She smiled as she said this, but the humor laid a very thin veil over the Feinstein managerial style: a fervor for order, a direct involvement in the specifics of city government, an attention to detail that has made her the pride and despair of her staff.

So there was laughter in the room, but it was not the kind of laugh George Moscone would have gotten. George, as he fondly remembered, was such a different sort of mayor, a man whose administrative abilities were greatly exceeded by his charm. Minorities liked him; women liked him; people who had traditionally been kept from power liked him.

The day he was shot to death, in a corner of his office, it was Feinstein who found the body.

The city was numb already after the Joneson deaths, and when, a week later, the news came from City Hall — that the conservative former supervisor Dan White, ostensibly in a rage over Moscone's failure to give him back the supervisor's seat White had quit, climbed through a basement window, Hall window and shot to death both Moscone and the gay supervisor Harvey Milk.

And Feinstein kept saying it would end, that it would be over, that the city would go on. The Board of Supervisors made her mayor, and from the moment she had to walk into the City Hall corridor to tell reporters that Moscone and Milk were dead, Feinstein did what she had to do with such grace that even her most ardent political enemies soften still when they remember it.

She had run for mayor twice in her career, and been beaten both times so badly that the severity of the trouncings astonished her. She had convinced herself that she was undefeatable, that it was time for her to leave city politics. And now, in a city cracked by death, with a massive antidiscrimination suit facing the police department and a \$130-million budget deficit brought on largely by the tax-cutting initiative Proposition 13, Feinstein was the mayor of San Francisco.

She still winces when she hears complaints about her. "It's damn tough being mayor," she said. "The mayor, in my opinion, that's going to please everybody, and is going to be extraordinarily popular, is go-

ing to end up being a very bad mayor."

What the people who get mad at Feinstein say is this: That San Francisco is

being consumed by enormous financial district high-rises that look hulking and bring in unmanageable numbers of commutes; that the city is approaching Manhattan in its wildly expensive housing, with one-bedroom apartments renting for \$800;

that Feinstein is too chummy with the developers and financiers whose names are generally invoked whenever people cry that the city is economically shoving out its own middle class. They say that Feinstein is a disappointingly staid politician.

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humor laid a very thin veil over the Feinstein managerial style: a fervor for order, a direct involvement in the specifics of city government, an attention to detail that has made her the pride and despair of her staff.

Hardly anybody argues about the list of Feinstein accomplishments — the crime rate is down, the city government pouts along under closely monitored new management techniques, the local unemployment rate dropped to 7.2 percent this year, the downtown shopping areas thrives, the city just weighed in with a \$130-million budget surplus, and last week, in a massive urban celebration culminating in two years of costly underground repairs, the cable cars came back. So when Feinstein learned in early 1983 that some Height-Ashbury activists had begun circulating petitions for her recall, her staff dismissed them as power plays.

The French actor Alain Delon, legally called "super macho" even though he doesn't rule, a Cote d'Azur civil court ruled. Delon filed a suit asking a court to bar sales of a biography recently released in Munich it called him "super macho" and referred to his sexual prowess in alleged underworld contacts. A court ruled Wednesday that Delon promoted the image in his work as an actor and has openly shown acceptance of his macho repuation in his public statements. The book written by Reinhard Zanderberg, remains on sale.

More than 200 people paid aage to Cary Grant Wednesday at the Museum of Modern Art in New York, with a cocktail party, din and showing of excerpts from some of Grant's films.

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